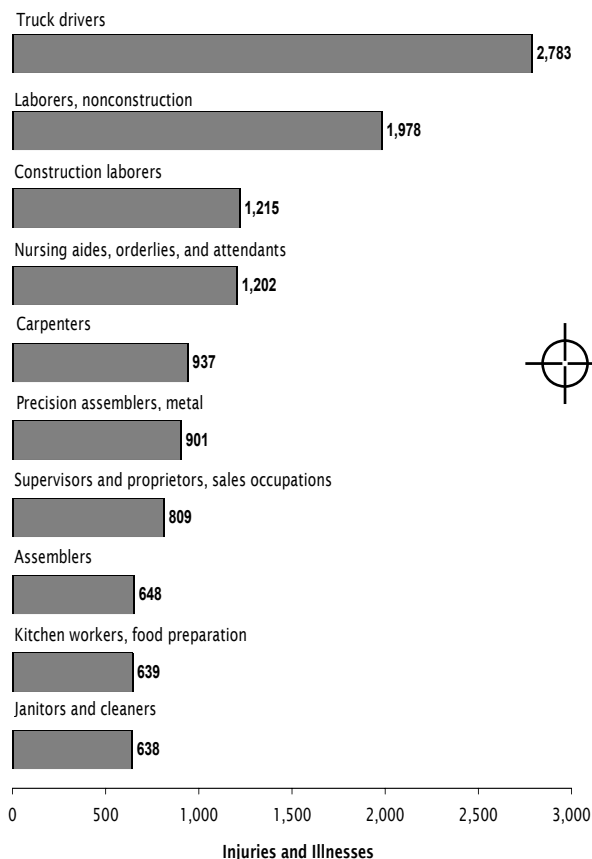


- The occupation with the most occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work was **truck drivers**, accounting for 8.2% of the total 33,924 cases as shown in Chart 3. Most (62%) of the involved truck drivers were employed in the transportation and public utilities industry division.

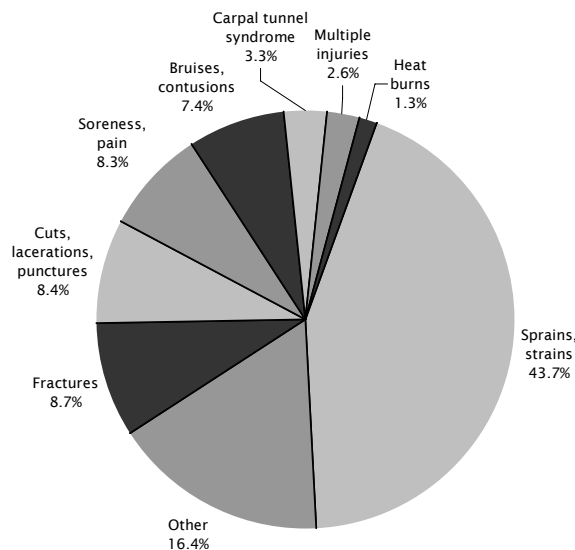


Chart 3. Occupations with the most injuries and illnesses with days away from work, Missouri private industry, 2000



- The main nature of injury or illness involving days away from work in all industry divisions was **sprains, strains** ranging from 35.4% in manufacturing to 55.1% in transportation and public utilities. The percentage distributions by nature of injury or illness for all private industry are shown in Chart 4.

Chart 4. Percent distribution of occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work by nature of injury or illness, Missouri private industry, 2000



- **Women** were the injured or ill worker in 33.3% of the occupational injury and illness cases in 2000. Women comprised 47.2% of the employment in Missouri in 2000.



Occupational Injuries & Illnesses in Missouri in 2000

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In Cooperation with:
U.S. Department of Labor,
Bureau of Labor Statistics

Missouri workplaces are safer than the national average.

- The incidence rate for total nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work in Missouri private industry was 174.4 per 10,000 full-time workers. This compares to a national incidence rate of 181.1 per 10,000 full-time workers.

Missouri workplaces have become safer since 1996. Reduced incidence rates of occupational injuries and illnesses are shown in Table 1.

- The total case incidence rate of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses for 2000 for Missouri private industry (6.8 per 100 full-time workers) was reduced from the total case incidence rate in 1999. This incidence rate was greater than a 20% reduction from the 1996 incidence rate of 8.6.
- The incidence rates of total lost workday cases have decreased each year from 1996 to 2000.
- The 2000 incidence rate of lost workday cases with days away from work was reduced from 1999.
- The incidence rate of cases without lost workdays was reduced from the 1999 incidence rate. And the incidence rate has decreased 26% from the 1996 rate.
- The major industry division with the highest nonfatal occupational injury and illness incidence rate for 2000 in Missouri was **manufacturing** with an incidence rate of 11.0 as shown in Table 2. But this rate was reduced from the 1999 incidence rate of 12.0.

Table 1. Incidence rates (per 100 full-time workers) of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by selected case types in Missouri private industry

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
Total cases	8.6	7.8	7.6	7.6	6.8
Total lost workday cases	3.6	3.4	3.3	3.2	3.1
Lost workday cases with days away from work	2.1	1.9	1.8	1.8	1.7
Cases without lost workdays	5.0	4.5	4.3	4.3	3.7

Table 2. Incidence rates (per 100 full-time workers) of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by major industry group in Missouri private industry, 2000

Industry	Total cases
Private industry	6.8
Agriculture, forestry, and fishing	7.5
Mining	5.2
Construction	9.1
Manufacturing	11.0
Transportation and public utilities	6.6
Wholesale and retail trade	6.2
Finance, insurance, and real estate	-
Services	5.1

- Of the 11,100 total illness cases, 7,800 were **disorders associated with repeated trauma** as shown in Chart 1. Examples of disorders associated with repeated trauma are carpal tunnel syndrome and noise-induced hearing loss.

- The major occupational group with the most occupational injury and illness cases was operators, fabricators, and laborers at 42.7% as shown in Chart 2.

Chart 1. Percent distribution of occupational illnesses by category of illness, Missouri, private industry, 2000

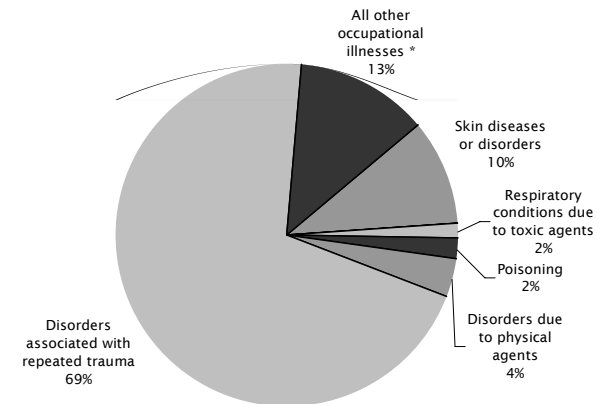


Chart 2. Percent distribution of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work by major occupational group, Missouri private industry, 2000

